

he has been President, is none the less an enemy of the republic and of liberty. Under Roosevelt the trusts flourished as a green bay tree, under Taft the tree has grown and spread its branches until their shadow covers all the land.

Roosevelt's policies in all their fundamentals have been perpetuated by Taft. If either is elected, these policies will continue. But each loudly proclaims himself a progressive.

The necessity for progress presupposes a condition as bad that we must run from it. Taft and Roosevelt are responsible for present conditions. The cry of progress upon their lips is a confession of failure and defeat.

Recognizing the fact that the people condemn their official acts, these gentlemen seek to shift the issue from a comparison of performances to a programme of promises.

The Republican contest is only a battle between the great interests. It is a contest of candidates.

The situation is epic. The contest will not be a summer day excursion. It will not be on in a single campaign. Special privilege is entrenched, its empires are high places, its resources are incalculable; its allies are legion. It fights to retain the right to plunder the greatest nation on earth. The prize is enormous. It will not be yielded without the most desperate resistance.

Fronting such a contest, we are about to select a leader to whom we must entrust the party and the national honor. I want the leader to be a man who in every impulse of heart and sentiment is loyal to the cause of the people. I would select a Democratic Bayard, who stands without fear, without reproach, without taint of disloyalty.

We hear much of the state of progressives. The term has perhaps never been clearly defined. But if you mean by a progressive one who studies conditions and recognizes an evil, bravely seeks for and applies a remedy, then I assert that this man has a record unsurpassed.

He is conservative enough to believe that nothing should be destroyed merely because it has lasted a long time. He is progressive enough not to reject an idea simply because it is not covered with a milder of antiquity. He believes that all changes demand solid consideration, but he recognizes that changing conditions demand changes in laws, and that wise statesmanship embraces the idea of steady and consistent progression.

He drew the first and most stringent anti-trust statute ever enacted in the United States. It has stood the test of all the courts, and become the model for other States to follow.

Twenty-four years ago he placed upon the statute books of his State a law guarding the secrets of the ballot.

He advocated the direct primary system twenty years ago, and applied it in his Congress district.

It is thirteen years since he contended for the enactment of the most rigid corrupt practice act to be found upon statute books.

Five years ago he advocated the initiative and referendum in his own State. He was not, as some others are, disturbed lest the people should not take a sufficient interest in the election of Senators. Five times has he voted for that measure, and for years in Congress has been its distinguished advocate.

During all of his long public services, he has been one of the most valiant champions of tariff reform.

Twenty years ago he cast his first ballot. He has voted the Democratic ticket ever since, and voted it wisely. He has done so not from prejudice of opinion, or servility of mind, but because he knew that, notwithstanding all mistakes, all blunders and all shortcomings, the Democratic party was, and is, the only single force standing to defend the temple of liberty and equality.

And so I nominate this man, who has fought a thousand battles for Democracy and not one against her; who has never lowered his flag or asked for quarter, who has never deserted nor taken a furlough, who does not know how to quit a friend or a party; whose back the enemy has never seen, but whose breast is covered with the scars of many a hard campaign; who leads today and who should continue to lead the lion of Democracy, Champ Clark of Missouri.

BANKHEAD NAMES UNDERWOOD.
Alabama Senator Places Name of House Leader in Nomination.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—William B. Bankhead, son of the Senator from Alabama, named Oscar W. Underwood in nomination in a speech in which he said in part:

For months this country has been contented by the humiliating spectacle of a Senator President and the President Chief Executive of the United States engaged in trade of recommitments, in which the commodity of billingsgate has been exhausted.

Benefit has come from it all, however, in that there has been a lesson in it; that there has come the dawning of that good day when the people are to restore to full power and responsibility the Democratic party, which has made it evident that it is able to serve the real interests of the people.

What manner of man shall this convention make up to be its standard bearer? He should be one who stands four square to every test of moral, mental and physical endurance, who has that flash of independence that makes it impossible for him to break faith with himself or his fellowman; that quality of manhood, character and intelligence so nicely developed as to enable him to discharge with dignity and credit the exacting and delicate public duties of the chief Executive.

Regardless of the rights of labor and of capital, he must be ready not only to apply knowledge he has gained through experience to present emergencies, but to recognize that the "great occasions" teach new duties, and time makes ancient good uncouth.

Our candidate is a master of every detail of tariff legislation, upon which hangs our hope of relief from insufferable conditions. With the foresight of a patriotic statesman, he has fought and will continue to fight for a lower cost of living, for an equal opportunity for all men through the enactment of a new and righteous tariff.

His knowledge, his integrity, his patriotic statesmanship, his courage and his ability to lead, make him the ideal nomination for the Presidential nomination, the name of the Democratic Party's real leader and best asset.

WILSON ON BRYAN RESOLUTION.
Apparently the Colonel Is Having a Showdown, He Says.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 27.—Until tonight I would have taken some one on the inside to tell that Gov. Woodrow Wilson was a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Baltimore. He arose early this morning, attended to some of his executive duties in the Little White House and went for an hour's motor ride.

Afterward he read bulletins. He had no visitors until this evening and he received very few telephone messages from Baltimore. As he said himself, these messages did not come from his managers but from personal friends on the "fringe" of the convention. Members of the household frankly admit that they would like to hear a little more from McComb and others.

Gov. Fort came over from Springfield late to-night to sit up, as he phrased it, with the Governor. They read the bulletins that came over the wire and conversed on general topics.

Gov. Wilson received the newspaper men just after the bulletins told of the Bryan resolution. He appeared to be as much in the dark about it as any one else.

"I do not know anything about it,"

MRS. TAFT LOOKING AT THE CONVENTION



he said. Then he smiled and added: "Evidently Mr. Bryan is having a showdown. I am entirely satisfied with the situation."

"Understand me," the Governor went on, "that this means I am pleased that the progressive appear to be in control and have been in control from the first. It is well that the test came early. I am glad some of the delegates to hear from Rome. I am content to abide by whatever decision they may make. If they ballot to-night I will remain up to hear about it. If not I will get a good night's sleep."

"Naturally I am pleased with today's developments, the vote on South Dakota particularly. As I understand it, the State law prevailed in that case as it did in Ohio and as it should always prevail."

WEDDING GUESTS SENT AWAY.
Marriage of Rich Philadelphia Falls to Come Off.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Miss Gladys Davidson, daughter of a wealthy rug manufacturer, and P. Walter Shoop, equally prominent in the business world as a manufacturer's agent, were not married to-night, notwithstanding that the wedding had been scheduled to take place at 7 o'clock at the Tivoli M. E. Church.

The ministers were ready and the bride and bridegroom, with 300 guests were present.

Shortly after 7, as the maid of honor, the four bridesmaids, the best man and the four ushers were craning their necks watching for the appearance of those most concerned, a messenger dashed up to the Rev. T. E. McKinney, who was to perform the ceremony. The minister then announced that the guests would quickly leave the church, as there would be no wedding that night.

The message was from the father of the prospective bride. He was seen at his home at 2100 West Venetia street later, but refused to give any reason for the postponement of the wedding.

"There won't be any ceremony," he announced, "and that's all there is to it."

When asked if it was true that his daughter had been jilted at the last moment, he became angry and closed the interview. In the meantime the young woman could be heard softly weeping in a room on the second floor of the house.

The prospective bridegroom could not be found to-night.

WOMEN FIGHT INSURANCE ACT.
Titled Society Leaders Incite Servants to Revolt.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, June 27.—The widespread hostility to Lloyd George's insurance act as it affects domestic servants and the employers of the same resulted in a demonstration in Albert Hall to-night, which was organized by titled society women.

Ten thousand persons, largely maid servants, attended and cheered the address of Lady Desart not to pay the prescribed insurance premiums and not to have anything to do with the insurance act. A resolution was adopted unanimously affirming the determination of the girls to resist and not to pay any fees.

It is noteworthy that Lord Desart and his colleagues placed themselves in a similar position during the trial of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst for inciting a breach of the law. Another large group of society women has arranged a form of benefit society by which they will take the utmost advantage of the act.

The promoters carry more weight than those who are opposing the scheme. The women who are pushing the measure include the Princess Alexander of Teck, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Crew, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Mrs. Lewis V. Harcourt, Mrs. Astor and many members of Parliament.

The committee appointed to carry out the programme includes the Duchess of Marlborough.

MR. BRAND BRINGS A BRIDE.
Tells His Father He Has Away With Her and Is Forgiveness.

Harold A. Brand, the twenty-two-year-old son of C. W. Brand of the firm of Brand Bros., clothiers at 841 Broadway, came home to his father's house yesterday with a wife who was formerly Elsie Blatt, sister-in-law of Louis Rosenthal, owner of the London shops at Atlantic City.

Young Brand confessed that he had run away with the girl to Philadelphia, and he begged for the parental blessing. It was granted finally, according to the bridegroom, and the couple will spend their honeymoon at Lake Placid.

Young Brand is manager of the London shop in the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel at Atlantic City, and he became acquainted with Miss Blatt in his visits to another branch of the London Shop company of which the bride was manager.

SOFT PEDAL ON TARIFF; FORTISSIMO ON TRUSTS

Platform Will Denounce Aldrich Plan and Seek to Limit Presidential Term.

INCOME TAX AND PRIMARY
Senators by Direct Vote—Initiative, Referendum and Recall Left to States.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Here are in brief the essentials of the Democratic national platform of 1912:

Tariff. Such downward revision as will not injure the legitimate business interests of the country.

Trusts. Strict enforcement of the criminal provision of the Sherman act. A strong declaration favorable to the principle of "personal guilt" as enunciated by Senator O'Gorman of New York.

Currency Reform. Aldrich central bank plan condemned.

Constitutional Amendments. One term for the President of the United States; Senators by popular vote.

Reforms. Enactment of an income tax law; declaration favorable to a general primary system.

Internal Improvements. Liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors; Federal control of Mississippi River levees.

Mr. Bryan had a good deal to do with the building of the platform, but some of his pet ideas were rejected. For example, the committee refused to adopt a plank favorable to an inheritance tax as recommended by him.

Mr. Bryan discussed the advisability of a reference to the initiative, referendum and recall, but sentiment developed against a plank on this subject on the ground that whatever legislation might be enacted in this connection was solely within the sovereignty of the States. Mr. Bryan did not press his point.

The tariff plank is not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Bryan. He favored indorsement of the doctrine of free raw material but he recoiled from his position on this question at the instance of other members of the committee who pointed out that the House Democrats in bills already passed had abandoned the doctrine of free raw material. A strong feeling was developed in the committee against a third, or even a second term for the President. The platform declares for a constitutional amendment limiting the tenure to one term, the length of the term being left to the discretion of Congress.

The currency plank is about the only section of the instrument that has aroused any serious controversy. On all other questions the two factions met in a spirit of compromise and decided that whatever animosities might be developed in connection with the nomination of candidates, harmony should mark the deliberations of those engaged in the work of drafting the party principles for the year.

The Aldrich plan is denounced in the currency plank. Just what recommendations for currency reform will be made is not definitely known. It is the understanding, however, that this provision will be drafted in general terms, with a recommendation designed to guide the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which is now making an inquiry into the subject.

All day long Bryan and O'Gorman worked on the platform in a little room in the armory. Just outside the door the convention was in a tumult while the platform makers were engrossed with their labors.

Once in a while when a Clark or Wilson demonstration was in full swing Bryan would emerge and taking his place in the crowd surrounding the delegate section stand for a while an interested spectator.

So far as could be learned the subcommittee to which was assigned the task of drawing up a set of principles for 1912 was entirely harmonious. The men in charge of the convention had made up their mind to permit Bryan to fashion the platform and they did not interfere.

Senator O'Gorman was entirely in sympathy with the ideas of Bryan. They worked well as a team. Everybody in the convention claims to be a progressive, so it was ordained from the beginning that the platform would be progressive in word and spirit. The so-called Democratic reactionaries recalled that the Republicans had acknowledged the spirit of revolt by adopting a platform that a few years ago would have been regarded as evasive of the principles of the Republican party.

Neither Sullivan of Illinois nor Taggart of Indiana nor Murphy of New York was associated with the platform. They were on the job to name a Presidential candidate and it was up to the candidate, whoever he might be, to carry out the party's pledges. So Sullivan, Murphy

and Taggart at the very beginning decided that Bryan should have his way in the resolutions committee while they were dedicating their energies to the naming of the candidate.

The subcommittee composed of twelve members, of which Senator Kern of Indiana was chairman, met at 8 o'clock this morning. Bryan men were in control of the full committee and Bryan men dominated the subcommittee. No objection was made to the new language which was under Mr. Bryan and Senator O'Gorman should be empowered to draw up a rough draft for the subcommittee and for ratification by the full committee.

Everybody present was in agreement with Bryan's views and all knew that Senator O'Gorman would support him.

Bryan and O'Gorman went into executive session about 10 o'clock. A deputy secretary of the convention, who had been admitted to an except distinguished party leaders or members of the committee. Once in a while a messenger was sent out to get the latest news. Bryan's views and all knew that Senator O'Gorman would support him.

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CONVENTION AT WORK

INTERESTS MRS. TAFT

President's Wife Laughs When Ollie James Attacks Her Husband.

GALLANT CHARLEY WHITE.
New York Referee Escorts First Lady to Her Box and Offers Congratulations.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Only a few personal friends of Mrs. William Howard Taft who happened to be looking in the right direction in the convention hall early this afternoon recognized the wife of the President when she was conducted on the middle aisle by Charley White of Lumberton, N. C., to the Norman E. Mack box and there was therefore no applause for the first lady of the land upon her arrival.

The proud and gallant Charley, whose vocation in life is to separate one member of this club from another member when they clinch in the prize ring gave every outward evidence of being tickled plumb when he was called upon to do the honors.

As soon as the news came that Mrs. Taft and her friends had moved to the main entrance of the hall word was sent in to Charley White to notify Mrs. Norman E. Mack, who was looking for the President's wife to arrive. Charley hurriedly sought Mrs. Mack and brought her to the lobby, where Mrs. Taft was in the hands temporarily of an impromptu reception committee consisting of Baltimore's police chief, Marshal Farnam and his assistant.

With Mrs. Taft was her sister, Mrs. Laughlin, who had come over from Washington with her, and the party that had Mrs. Taft at the railroad station here.

Delegates and Mrs. Hugh Wallace of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Francis, who is a sister of Mrs. Wallace, and Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Francis's niece, Mrs. Taft was dressed in a white summer gown trimmed with purple and wore a net of purple straw.

As the party, now including Mrs. Mack, were conducted toward the entrance to the main aisle leading to the distinguished guest gallery back of the chairman's platform, Col. John I. Martin, sergeant at arms, hurried toward Mrs. Taft, who was talking to Charley White. The President's wife had just asked Charley his name.

"Before telling you my name, madam," began Charley, with statesmanlike dignity, "first let me congratulate you upon the nomination of your husband."

"And let me offer my congratulations as a Tammany Hall Democrat," continued Charley. "My name is Charley White, better known as Charley White."

Mrs. Taft was still smiling over this bit of preliminary social small talk as she and Mrs. Mack and the rest of the party followed the beaming Charley up the boxes.

Mrs. Taft was shown to a front row seat just back of and to the left of the chairman's table, where she remained throughout the session, sitting between Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Mack.

The word soon spread from chair to chair who the lady beneath the purple hat was and Mrs. Taft from that time on had to submit to a great deal of staring.

When Ollie James made his speech after taking his seat as permanent chairman Mrs. Taft laughed or smiled with amusement while the construction of heroic proportions drew her husband over the coils at times during the hottest parts of the Ollie James talk about the wool schedule and the part of tariff administration had to do with Schedule K.

Throughout the session, however, Mrs. Taft seemed to be mostly interested in watching the throng of men in top hats and paper men in action just beneath the Mack box. She smiled and then took part in animated whisperings as Senator Ollie James brought out yell after yell of his own.

"Theodore Roosevelt says Mr. Taft is a friend of the trusts and Mr. Taft says Theodore Roosevelt is a friend of the trusts and I believe both told the truth," shouted Mr. James, who was almost within arm's length of Mrs. Taft. She laughed heartily at that sentence.

Mrs. Taft let the overlapping among her party at the close of the permanent chairman's speech.

Sitting within speaking distance of the President's wife was Crichton Webb, Mrs. William H. Corbin, wife of Gen. Corbin, and Mrs. Corbin's sister, the Misses Patten of Washington, D. C., whose house at the capital near the British Embassy is so often spoken of among friends of the Misses Patten as "the Irish Embassy."

Mrs. Taft unwittingly broke the hearts of the camera snobs waiting for her at the Union Railroad station here upon arriving by boarding the Mack automobile at an inconspicuous exit of the station. And as she arrived at the convention hall unrecognized there was more lamentation from scores of photographers after they had learned that the President's wife had gone inside the hall.

Mrs. Taft attended the night session of the convention.

Saks Blue Serges 17.50

for Men who know—and for men who don't know but are willing to learn

¶ The danger about an average blue serge at 17.50 is, that the reasonableness of the price is accomplished at the sacrifice of style—which means that the price is not reasonable after all.

¶ The merit of a Saks blue serge at 17.50 is, that it offers you a maximum of style and good workmanship and is therefore the most reasonably priced blue serge garment money can buy.

¶ It is one of the great features of Saks Clothes that price does not determine style. No monetary considerations are permitted to influence or corrupt the distinctiveness and individuality of Saks productions.

¶ At 17.50 we commend to your attention a blue serge single breasted model, made of a fine quality blue serge fabric, and tailored and finished with all of those style touches characteristic of Saks Clothes at all prices.

Flannel Trousers, in plain white or striped effects, \$5 and \$6

Today and tomorrow—last two days of the great annual sale of

Blum & Koch

Straw Hats for Men

at 1.95 regularly \$3, \$4 and \$5

¶ Sold to us exclusively. Composed of the entire sample line of B & K straws, including all the newest style shapes, brims and crowns, in Belgian straws, Swiss straws, China splits, Milans, Mackinaws, medium, rough and fine sennits. All sizes.

¶ Regularly \$3, \$4 and \$5 everywhere, including Saks & Company. But because they are samples they are reduced to the uniform price of 1.95, though there is little rhyme and less reason in the argument. But it's a wise beneficiary that asks no questions. Take the hint and come in today, that you may salute the anniversary of Independence with a new hat.

Main floor.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street
Open Saturday until six o'clock P. M.

A Low Cut Oxford for Evening Wear

This new shoe for evening wear will be appreciated by men who do not like Pumps but who desire a cooler shoe than a button boot.

Hanan & Son

A New Store for men: Nassau, cor. Liberty St.
Six Broadway Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
107 Broadway, near 23d St.
In Brooklyn at 300 Fulton Street

Broadway, cor. Canal St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
267 B'way, near Duane St.
In Brooklyn at 300 Fulton Street

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
107 Broadway, near 23d St.
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